The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,070—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Cochin, Aleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussra, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803, Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th June, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

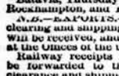
N.B.—Landers to save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by this Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 20th, of *each Month.* on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 140	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 320	„ 240	„ 80
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 140

Including Wines. Without wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

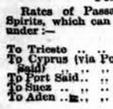
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULIAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail.
Calipeo	B. Gelcich	18th June.
Mars		20th „
Polluce	G. Ragusin	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 265	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 235	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, 1,982 tons, 160 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

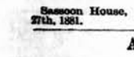
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3500	700		15th June
s.s. HOUMANIA	Thos. G. Knox	3300	700		23rd „
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3500	700		9th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. MACEDONIA	J. Martin	2272	486		23rd July

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have now ready a fine series of 73 views and groups of Kandahar and its neighbourhood, size 12" by 10". Catalogue and Price List obtainable on application to

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
Talbot House, Simla.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS of, and CLAIMANTS against, the above Company are hereby requested to SEND in particulars of their DEBTS and CLAIMS in writing on or before the 15th day of July, 1881, to the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company at its registered office, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay. After the expiration of such period the assets of the Company will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts or claims of which the Liquidators shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Company, or having property of the Company in their hands, are hereby required to forthwith pay their debts or hand over such property to the Liquitors of the said Company.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1881.

JOHN GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, } Liquidators.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st June
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	25th „
s. SIAM	3926	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2637	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	500	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3999	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by Overland Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class	Rs. 700	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th June.
PERIM	3300	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Ice	15th „
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

	Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)		Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)		150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back	do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

POSITIVELY TO ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

REVISED EDITION of the NEW TESTAMENT. Price Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TO PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.—ENGLISH EDUCATION AND HOME FOR CHILDREN.—Two ladies residing in the most healthy part of the beautiful Island of Guernsey wish to take charge of two or three children, of parents residing in India, who would receive every advantage in education and training. The highest references given and required. Address "B. T." care of Mr. E. Le LIEVRE, Star Office, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

WANTED a SCHOOL-MASTER (a married man preferred) competent to teach up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University. For particulars of salary, &c., apply, enclosing certificates of character and qualification, to

J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Treasurer, St. Mary's School.
Belgaum, 10th June, 1881.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARD BALLS.

WE have received for sale a trial consignment of PATENT COMPOSITION Billiard Balls especially suited for India and other hot climates. These balls are very durable and elegant; they turn down like Ivory and can be easily adjusted.

Billiard Balls, size 2 1/16 in.		3 in a set, at Rs. 24 per set.	
Pool Balls	„ 12	„ „ 96	„
Pyramid Balls	„ 16	„ „ 128	„

Also a small lot of Ivory balls 16 in. set, so arranged that they may be used either for Pool or Pyramid. Price, Rs. 240 per set.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Californian Apples	Per tin Rs.	0 10
Californian Apricots	„	1 4
Californian Grapes	„	1 4
Californian Peaches	„	1 4
Californian Pears	„	1 4
Californian Pluns	„	1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	„	5 4
Do. Pts	„	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO

Is a pleasant, bright, and sparkling Beverage, prepared with scrupulous regard to the requirements of caste, and may be partaken of by all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Jews alike. The effects of Ozo in renovating the system are wonderful, its use being of the utmost importance in preserving and renewing a healthy state of Body and Mind.

Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held in the Cathedral Vestry on MONDAY next, June 20, at 5-30 p. m., to consider the advisability of altering or rescinding Rule 20.

R. F. WINTER, Hon. Secy.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK. For catalogues, plans and all other particulars apply to

L. SINGER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.
Bombay, 2, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL and ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m. and 3-30 o'clock p.m., respectively, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held this day.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th June, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SUCCARAM BALALL DANDEKER has CONTRACTED TO SELL to the W. S., his house formerly under assessment No. 18, and now under No. 19, situated without the Fort of Bombay in 1st Colbhat Wady or Moroba Populjee's part. All persons having any claim against the said house by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, gift or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to Dr. ANANTA CHANDROBA, Superintendent of Vaccination, 1st Colbhat Wady, Bombay, within twenty-one days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1881.

NAGESH WISHWANATH PAI.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given

(1.) That in accordance with Consulting Actuary's recommendation, contained in his letter of the 13th May, 1881, a DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. per annum for the year ended 31st December, 1880, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after 1st July, 1881.

(2.) That the remaining Shares of second issue are now being allotted at par value [Rs. 200 of which Rs. 50 paid up]. Forms on application.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th June, 1881.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ld, Capital £300,000.

BELL-EDISON AND GOWER-BELL SYSTEM.

THIS Company will erect EXCHANGES in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon as soon as the licences, for which application has been made to Government, have been granted. Steps will subsequently be taken to provide Exchanges in other cities in India wherever they may be required.

The expedition with which, under the auspices of H. H. the Khedive, operations have been carried to a successful issue in Egypt, affords a guarantee that the Company will permit no avoidable delay to interfere with the supply of Telephonic Communications to the Indian public.

For further particulars and information apply to Messrs. CARLISLES, NEPHEWS & Co., Calcutta,
„ BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Bombay,
„ ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER HURDASS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo merchant, has CONTRACTED TO PURCHASE from RUTTONBAI, widow, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, and executrix of the estate of the late Rowjee Tersey, deceased, and KHIMJEE JEEWA, also of Bombay, Hindoo merchant, trustee of he estate of the said Rowjee Tersey, deceased, the undermentioned property. Any and all person or persons having a claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office, in Apollo Street, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

Particulars of the Property,

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawl built or standing thereon, situate being and lying near Bhoolecshwar in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Bhoolecshwar road, formerly assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 185, and now under No. 191, and is bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the Bhoolecshwar public road, on the north by third Bhoiwada Street, and on the south by the property of Daya Becherbhai, and which property contains by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts, and which premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of one Govesh-an Bhaidass and others.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1881.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 20.)

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
BOMBAY HARBOUR.
BEACON ON TUCKER'S PATCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a beacon has been erected on Tucker's Patch, Bombay Harbour:—

Tucker Beacon is a masonry pillar, the top of which is 45 feet above low water, ordinary spring tides; it is painted in alternate red and black horizontal stripes, and bears from Cross Island flagstaff S. E. by E. ¼ E., distant 1·5 miles, and from Middle Ground flagstaff N. E. by E. ¼ E., distant 1·8 miles.

The top of the beacon is built in the shape of a *dagoba* which has a small platform with railings on its summit.

Vessels drawing 23½ feet can pass with safety at a cable's distance to the southward of the beacon.

The white buoy, which has hitherto marked the vicinity of the Tucker's patch, will now be removed.

The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° 5′ E. in 1881.

By Order of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 28th May 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2621, 737, 2736, and „ 823.
„ Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot (1880), page 156.
Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 15.
Also Tayor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 376.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed one month at Hamilton's Hotel and found it the most comfortable Hotel I have been at in India. It is clean and well managed, the table is good, and the attendants are very civil and most obliging.—Rienzi Walton. 2nd April 1881.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

BUGGY.—A very strong Bengal Buggy, in perfect order, newly painted, Rs. 150 only. Can be seen at the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE seventy-nine SHARES in the AGRA UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANK, Limited. Apply to COMMISSIONER, Ajmere.

FOR SALE, the well-known old Brandy of Messrs. J. and F. Martell, at Rs. 25 per doz. cash. Apply to D. P. BATHA and Co., Sole Agents, Bombay.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado Sherry, Rs. 28 per doz.; Vino de Puro. Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

THE AUCTION SALE of PLANTS, choice Crotons, Garden Seats, Marble Tables, &c., &c., will take place at the Apollo Gardens TO-DAY at 7 a. m.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

KELLY'S BYCULLA HOTEL.—A few BOARDERS can be accommodated during the monsoon months, at Rs. 90 per mensem inclusive. Married Couples 180.

THE GENUINE SINGER is the best made Machine in the world. It is so simple in construction, and light running, that a child can use it. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOUND, on Monday last, near the Bank of Bombay, a RETRIEVER; the owner giving description and paying for this advertisement can have it, on application to J. S. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BILLIARDS.—A match of 3,000 up for a Silver Cup will be commenced at the Waverly Billiard Rooms at 9 p.m. THIS EVENING, June 15. The match will be continued on Thursday, and concluded on Friday.

WANTED at once by an experienced respectable person European a situation to accompany a Lady, or Lady and Children, to England. No passage money required. A.B., Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

GRUYÈRE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb.; Cheddar 14 as., and Breakfast Bacon 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SPARKLING WINES.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. a.
29 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Saumur...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...	Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, is brilliant order.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...	Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ...	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
32 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...Fine quality...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0 ...	Sparkling ... HOCK	...Superior quality...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0 ...	Sparkling ... HOCK ...	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0 ...	Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ...	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Leveling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
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Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

		Rs.		Rs.
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c. 6 for 36
SHIRTS	Best White Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c. 6 for 32
SHIRTS	Oxford Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material cool and comfortable 6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best-wear Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check 6 for 54
SHIRTS	Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear 6 for 56
SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52		

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMBART ROW. BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Cash. Rs. a.	Gal. Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	...216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	...242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

VIVONE

(REGISTERED)

DISSIPATES MENTAL DEPRESSION, ENNUI, EVENING HEADACHE, FATIGUE, DISLIKE TO FOOD; RESTORES CHEERFULNESS, ANIMATION, APPETITE.

Experience will make it an Essential in every House, Club, Hotel, Ball-room, and Place of Entertainment.

When exhausted, tired of life, peevish, and without appetite after a hard day's work, ake a moderate draught of Iced Vivone WITHOUT ADMIXTURE; these symptoms will disappear, and health will resume its sway over mind and body.

Per dozen, Rs. 3; Case of 2 dozens, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 100⅜, but French Rentes were ⅛ lower at 119½, and although Four per cent. Rupee Paper was unaltered at 85⅝, Fours-and-a-half were again ⅛ lower at 91½. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan maintains its price at 102¾.

At the London Skin Sales which opened yesterday 1,380,000 skins were offered. Goat Skins met a good demand with an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is firm at an advance of 3d. in Calcutta to arrive. Rapeseed is firm and also partially 3d. higher. Wheat comes firm with an improvement of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in price.

Piece-Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, and private messages report sellers very firm. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices continue unchanged throughout, but private telegrams report Surats as difficult to place as ever, either on the spot or to arrive, and public quotations are no index to the real position. In New York yesterday, ready Mid-Uplands were still quoted at 11 1-16 cents, but September shipment was three points lower at 10·67 cent per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' Receipts	7,000	4,000	700
Three days' Receipts	11,000	7,500	1,700
Total since 1st September	5,560,400	4,798,000	4,403,100

EXCHANGE.—Although Reuter still quotes Bar Silver in London at 51⅜d. per oz., private messages call the market weak at that, with sellers but no buyers. The market accordingly opened weak, and for Bank Bills a decline of 1-32d. was quoted, the best rate obtainable for demand being 1s. 7¼d. After the close of the mail, however, the Banks raised their rate 1-32d., bringing quotations back to yesterday's level, and on the strength of that the feeling at the close may be called somewhat steadier. The fact, however, of the rise being only offered, after the business for the day was virtually over, seems to indicate that sellers were not really anxious to operate, and we cannot call the position in any way more favourable to higher figures. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 15-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¼	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2·08¾	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly quieter again to-day, the further decline reported from London rendering holders more willing sellers. Rates have receded to Rs. 104¾ for Fours and Rs. 111¾ for Fours-and-a-half, at which, however, a slightly steadier feeling prevails.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market to-day has been somewhat quieter, and speculators seem rather inclined to hold off for a time. Banks and Press Companies are unchanged, and in Land Companies the only movement to notice is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas, which now stand at Rs. 1,050. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are a trifle easier and in some cases Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON has been quiet, with rather more disposition on the part of sellers to quit their stocks. Good Dholleras have again been done at Rs. 190, but only to cover previous contracts, and the tendency of the market is unquestionably towards lower values once present deliveries are covered. These will be pretty well at an end to-morrow ; and as supplies continue heavy, we must be prepared to see either lower prices or very heavy stocks stored over the monsoon. At present there is every appearance of something like 200,000 bales being put into godown.

SEEDS and WHEAT still continue unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS are quiet at former rates. For Liverpool 32s. 6d. to 35s. is the quotation by steam and 37s. 6d. by rail. The break in the weather is enabling shippers to fill up previous engagements much more readily than at one time seemed likely, and up to the end of the month there is every appearance that all the available tonnage will be required.

PIECE-GOODS are still very quiet, and no improvement is apparent in spot prices. What the future may be is entirely dependent on the nature of the monsoon, about which it is as yet too early to speak with any degree of certainty.

COALS are quiet at unaltered values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p.ct.	773½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Mercantile & Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	25	all	6 do.	280
	40,000	284	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50		1,050
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.		425 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375		495
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.		590
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40		450
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	1,400	250	all	10		55
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50		900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100		240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50		1,120
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.		2,860
French Press Co	500	all	15	p.s.		400
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	750	50		455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.		312½
New Indian Press	1,000	33⅓	33⅓	14		162½
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	77		1,000
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	11,000	750	108		1,210
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	2		500
olkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	58		510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

hmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90		1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..		1,150
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5		130
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.		620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.		2,825
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100		1,000
Bombay United	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		1,105
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.		835
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50		1,030
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil		1,005
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.		690
Ditto (New issue)	400	1,000	150	..		370
Golam Baba S. Co	1,000	500	400	20		540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.		1,160
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50		675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.		1,185
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30		1,060
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.		1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.		1,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..		610
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75		1,740
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.		280
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60		1,280
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	50		1,115
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.		1,245
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40		850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..		500
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65		1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.		1,210
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50		1,090
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..		670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50		1035
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15		880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	29
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,050
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	21½

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100		660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	8 p.c		175 @ 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225		2,370
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.		10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..		120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60		380
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.		15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.		50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.		20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.		1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	10	3½	..		4 @ 4½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..		110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90		830
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12		165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..		21
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..		16

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain G. W. Allen, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inch Murree, 1,287 tons, Captain J. Griffiths, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clandon, 1,286 tons, Captain R. S. Walton, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Storm Queen, 1,375 tons, Captain H. W. Donner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (10th May) with a cargo of 2,196 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 568 tons, Captain T. P. Naller, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Woodsill, Captain Brown, Mr. Ascher, Mr. H. Rotton, Mr. R. Dinshaw, Mr. G. M. Hakim, Mr. R. H. Rajarade, Mr. W. Sillay, Mr. Watson, Mr. Martin, Mr. C. Bapoojee, Mr. P. Nusserwanjee, Mr. Bulwant, Mr. S. Mutter and 94 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona, 1,984 tons, Captain E. Ashdown, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from London (15th May), brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—172 bales twist, 1,478 packages piece-goods, 7 cases boots, 8 cases umbrellas, 10 bales papers, 60 packages paints and colours, 16 cases cochineal, 256 cases wine, 16 cases medicine, 9 packages glassware, 6 cases preserves, 12 cases toys, 600 packages nail-rod iron, 639 boxes candles, 8 cases spirit, 76 boxes champaign, 12 packages ivory, 25 drums oil, 220 cases provision, 155 casks beer, 4 boxes gold, 10 boxes needles, 78 packages stores, 3 boxes gold coins, 1 box specie, 390 boxes silver, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, June 1.
14	Storm Queen (s)	Donner	Newcastle, May 10.
	I.G. Tenasserim (s)	Creagh	Karwar, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
14	Clandon (s)	Walton	Marseilles.
	Inch Murree (s)	Griffith	Antwerp.
	Teheran (s)	Loggin	Venice.
	Inchulva (s)	Allen	Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Verona, to China.
Steamer Escal, to Havre.
Ship Mistley Hall, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June. 11 Indus (s) ..... Southampton.
Khandalla (s) ..... Calcutta and N. Ports

June. DEPARTURE.
11 Adam Sedgwick .. .. London via Coast.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 7 Orenoque, Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
May 21 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
26 Monarch, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
29 Arab, H. M. ss, Stopford, from Suez.
27 Titian, ss, Crisp, from London.
28 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
31 Secotra, ss, Mackerness, from Bombay.
31 Indus, ss, Shallard, from London.
31 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, from Rangoon.
31 Bellerophon, ss, Freeman, from Singapore.
June 1 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, from Venice.
1 Hartville, ss, Betram, from Cardiff.
1 Colomba, ss, from Possibe.
1 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, from Bombay.
1 Duke of Buccleugh, ss, Russell, from Calcutta.
2 Stornordick, ss, Swenson, from London.
2 Mongolia, ss, Edmonds, from Bombay.
3 City of Khios, ss, Barnett, from Calcutta.
4 Ranger, H. M. ss, Pollin, from Suez.
4 Cushie Doo Yacht, ss, Meades, from Plymouth
4 Annamite, F. T. ss, Vallon, from Toulon.
5 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Perim.
6 Oakdale, ss, Gilling, from London.
6 Decide, F. G. B. ss, from Mayotte.
6 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, from Calcutta.
6 Tonquin, F. T. ss, Richier, from Saigon.
7 Ettorefieramosca, It G. B. Frigerio, Assab.
7 Princes Marie, ss, Weber, from Bavaria.
7 Khartoon, E. G. B. ss, Munshoor, from Zeilla.
7 Fawn, H. M. ss, Aldrich, from Red Sea.
7 Vulcan, ss, Fischer, from Bassein.
7 Verona, ss, Ashdown, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 1 Indus, ss, Shallard, to Calcutta.
1 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, to London.
1 Bellerophon, ss, Freeman, to London.
1 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Bombay.
1 Hartville, ss, Betram, to Bombay.
1 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, to Dunkirk.
1 Duke of Buccleugh, ss, Russell, to London.
2 Monarch, ss, Thompson, to Rangoon.
2 Titian, ss, Crisp, to Bussorah.
2 Secotra, ss, Mackerness, to Jeddah.
2 Mongolia, ss, Edmonds, to London.
3 Dagmar, I. G., ss, Cuthbert, to Perim.
3 Colomba, ss, to Marseilles.
3 Stormordick, ss, Swenson, to Shanghai.
3 City of Khios, ss, Barnett, to London.
5 Cushie Doo Yacht, ss, Meades, to Melbourne.
6 Annamite, F. T. ss, Vallon, to Saigon.
6 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, to London.
7 Oakdale, ss, Gilling, to Kurrachee.
7 Tonquin, F. T. ss, Richier, to Toulon.
7 Princes Marie, ss, Weber, to Amsterdam.
7 Vulcan, ss, Fischer, to Malta, F. O.
7 Verona, ss, Ashdown, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Orenoque, Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
Arab H. M. ss, Stopford, from Suez.
Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Ranger, H. M. ss, Pollin, from Suez.
Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Perim.
Decide, F. G. B. ss, from Mayotte.
Ettorefieramosca, It G. B. Frigerio, from Assab.
Khartoon, E. G. B. ss, Munshoor, from Zeilla.
Fawn, H. M. ss, Aldrich, from Red Sea.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Parkfield—300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Wistow Hall (s)—51 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 18 bales wool, Damodar Khatow ; 8 bales hides ; Rama Anu Syed M. S. and Co ; 100 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; 26 bales skins, Farnham and Co ; 62 bales wool, Bhimsee Nunbo ; 11 bales wool, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 202 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Roumania (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

Bitton Hill (s)—50 cwts ginger, Dewjee Jewat ; 13 bales hides and 7 cwts fishmaws, Ladhabhboy Tar Mahomed ; 81 cwts olibanum, 62½ cwts mother of pearl shells and 7 bales hides, Nensee bhoy Gangjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hospodar—1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Prince Port—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wheatfield (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 cwts wheat, Vellice Natha.
Inch Murree (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran (s)—3 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Coniston (s)—750 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bessie Morris (s)—2,400 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macleod (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona (s)—250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 43 bales twist, Curnetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 194 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 28½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Vuzerbhoy Thavar.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 66 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Simpson, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 12.

Sturt, Lieut., 2nd Punjaub Infantry, on duty, from Bannu.

JUNE 13.

Peacock, Surg., on duty, from Surat.
Rowland, Lieut., Col., Comst. Dept., from leave, from England.
Edwardes, Col., 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Eves, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Slaughter, Surg., from leave, from England.
Someren, Major, Gen. List Infantry, from leave, from England.
Brown, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Afghanistan.
Campbell-Fraser, Brig. Surg., on duty, from England.
D'Alera, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Anderson, Col., 1st Grenadiers N.I., from leave, from England.
Bevrige, Lieut. Col., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 14.

Blood, Major, R. E., on leave, from Roorkee.
Blunt, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Rivett-Carnac, Major, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Homes, Lieut.-Col., 16th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Mansel, Captain, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Bence, Lieut.-Col., Madras Infantry, from leave, to Madras.
Dudley, Surg. Major, on leave, to Panchgani.
Peacock, Surg., on duty, to Satara.
Edwardes, Col., 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to England.
Lowther, Captain, R.A., on duty, to England.
Elton, Major, 16th Madras Infantry, on duty, to Rajpore.
Seddon, Lieut., 5th Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Deesa.
Gunter, Captain, Garrison Inspector, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Col., 1st Grenadiers N. I., on leave, to Mhow.
Dane, Surg., on leave, to Mhow.
Blood, Major, R.E., on leave, to England.
Blunt, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.
Herbert, Lieut., 27th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Morris, Captain, 47th Foot, on leave, to England.
Henderson, Lieut.-Col., 4-6th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Fooks, Surg., on leave, to Tanna.
Ogilvie, Lieut., R.A., on leave, to Ootacamund.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, June 14, 1881.

A meeting of the Regimental committee will take place at the headquarters office on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., at 6 p. m.

All members are requested to attend.

The following members are granted leave from the date specified and have permission to take their rifles with them :—

Vol. E. P. Smith, D Co., from 15th June to 14th August.

Vol. E. R. Doutrel, D Co., from 15th June to 14th August.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 11.)

Mr. P. C. H. Smart, Asst. Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th May.

Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Asst. Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th inst.

Mr. W. M. Kelly, Asst. Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st June.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.* * * "AGENTS WANTED."

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SOLE AGENTS.
Pamphlets with instructions on application.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter .....June 19th.... 2h. 9·5m. a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 26th.... 6h. 54·9m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Wed 15	.....	5	24 6	36	0 56m	6	55m
Thr. 16	.....	5	24 6	36	1 47 a	7	52 a
Fr. 17	.....	5	25 6	37	1 46m	7	42m
Sat. 18	.....	5	25 6	37	2 30 a	8	42 a
Sun. 19	1st Sunday aft. Trinity	5	25 6	37	2 38m	9	31m
Mon 20	.....	5	25 6	37	3 14 a	9	30m
Tu. 21	.....	5	25 6	37	3 38m	9	30m
					4 1 a	10	42 a
					4 41m	10	39m
					4 53 a	11	46 a
					5 4m	11	1 a
					5 49 a		
					7 31m	0	39m
					6 55 a	1	21 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DONALD—GRAY—May 21st, at St. John's, the Evangelist, Westminster, James, elder son of Thomas Donald, Syra, Greece, to Jane Elizabeth, elder daughter of Thomas Gray, Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, Whitehall, and Rokesley House, Stockwell, London, S. W.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEARN—June 12th, at Poona, the wife of E. H. Hearn, Revenue Survey, of a son.

DEATH.

HEERAMANECK—June 14th, at Grant Road, next to the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, Bai Goolbai, wife of K. M. Heeramaneck. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at 3 p.m. this day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ANGELO—FOORD—June 7th, at Kamptee, C. P., G. L. Angelo, Lieutenant and Adjutant 23rd Regiment W. L. I., to Eva Grace, daughter of Colonel H. H. Foord, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BOWEN—June 9th, at Arrah, Bengal, Helen, the wife of the Rev. E. G. A. Bowen, A. C. S. Chaplain, aged 22 years.

JONES—June 4th, at Benares, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones, of Rampur, Ghazipur.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881.

IN the chapter on Trade in the Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, Government take pains to throw discredit on their statistics, and consequently on the favourable conclusions based on them, by stating : "As the question of the balance of the trade of India is one that enjoys the earnest attention of numerous statesmen and writers, it may be advisable to point out a fact that is not generally known in England, and has proved a very fertile source of miscalculation, namely, that in India the values of imports are always understated, while the values of exports are notoriously exaggerated. In the trade returns the values given are framed from the actual declarations of the importers and exporters. Moreover, the conversion of the rupee at the conventional instead of the actual rate of Exchange further operates to give the exports an appearance of still greater excess over the imports. If it were possible to compile a perfectly correct statement of the real value of the exports and imports, it would be found that a very different picture would be presented from that given in the foregoing table." It is certainly rare that one meets with so frank an acknowledgment of flagrant sins of omission and commission ; omission, in permitting day by day false declarations to be made of the value of goods imported and exported ; and commission, in persistently representing these values at a conventional instead of a real rate of exchange, and thus varying the value of a portion of them at present by about twenty per cent. What is the use of giving tables if they are to be entirely discredited on the same page? The Famine Commission, in their elaborate report, have a chapter on Trade, in which they state : "Supposing the values to be tolerably correctly recorded in the trade returns, which is believed to be the case, &c." Now the investigations of the Famine Commission were going on in the very year—1878-79—when the Government acknowledge that they were issuing these incorrect reports. Surely the Famine Commissioners ought to have been put right in this matter, or if they are right in assuming that the returns are tolerably correct, then the Government of India are very foolish in now throwing discredit on them. We are inclined to believe that the returns are tolerably correct, or at least as much so as in other countries. If we take the exports of cotton from India to the United Kingdom for 1880 we find a value given of Rs. 5,76,14,000. Turning now to the British Trade Report, we find the value of cotton imported from India in the same year to be £4,800,502, which at the exchange of 1s. 8d. is the equivalent of Rs. 5,76,06,000. If we take the average of three years we find the value exported from India to the Great Britain to be Rs. 4,89,49,300, while the average value of Indian cotton received at British ports at home is given at £4,082,000, or at 1s. 8d. Rs. 4,89,80,000. Taking it to be true that the "values of our exports are notoriously exaggerated," the statistics of trade at home are apparently no better.

If, however, there be reason for thus stamping with discredit the trade reports issued, the Government officials are very much to blame, for they have the means of checking them in their own hands. The Custom House has a large staff of inspectors and surveyors, whose whole duty it is to ascertain the values of the various goods. Surely it would be no difficult task, by checking the declared values now and then, to ascertain the amount of variation from tolerable correctness. Take, for instance, cotton. It would be a simple thing to obtain the average declared value of all the cotton exported in any one day and to compare it with the average actual value of cotton at the port. And the same might be done in the case of all other important articles of export. A check of this kind once a month only would enable the Custom House authorities to ascertain how far the declared values differed from the actual, and if the difference were serious, the delinquent parties could be sought out and punished. The Government state that "the values of exports are notoriously exaggerated ;" to this we can only say, it is not to the credit of Government that this is allowed to go on. But Government go further and say "the values of imports are always understated." Now as Government require the production of invoices, this statement means that merchants always deposit false invoices at the Custom House, and that the Government, who take duties in a percentage on the declared value, are defrauded in their revenue, while no steps are taken to put a stop to this. Considering that the Customs authorities issue monthly a long list giving the value of all imports, it is certainly most reprehensible, if true, that Government allow false values to be declared always, for ever. Now, we do not for a moment believe the truth of the statement as to the value of imports. At the present low rate of Customs duties, it would not pay any importer to go to the trouble of having false invoices prepared—for the correct ones he must have in his business,—apart from the risk incurred of detection. We believe that the values of imports are fairly stated. At any rate, Government ought to ascertain whether this be so or not, and if the statement made in the Progress Report be incorrect, it ought to be withdrawn ; if found to be correct, then measures should be taken to ensure tolerably accurate values, for such measures are clearly within the power of Government.

The great sin of commission on the part of Government in this matter is the persistency with which, in spite of the acknowledged gross inaccuracy, a crore of rupees is given in their trade returns as the equivalent of a million sterling. Even if silver were to return to a value of 60s. and exchange to its relative rate of 1s. 10⅞d., a crore of rupees would be worth only £943,000 ; at present it is worth only £817,700 ; and yet in all the accounts of British India, whether of trade or revenue, or any other department of Government, it would be, and is, put down as £1,000,000. The inaccuracy which this gives rise to is seen, to take one instance, in what is called Loss by Exchange ; in his budget a year or so ago Sir John Strachey stated : "Our estimates show under the head of Loss by Exchange a net loss of £3,174,000." This year, in his budget, Major Baring estimated for a remittance home of a larger sum by £300,000 than Sir John Strachey had estimated, and he based his exchange on the same figure ; and yet he showed that the actual loss would be only Rs. 20,536,000, or at 1s. 8d., £1,711,333. That is, in order that the English people might easily comprehend the Indian accounts, Sir John Strachey told them that in remitting home £16,900,000 India would incur a loss of £3,174,000, while Major Baring basing his estimate on the same rate of exchange this year tells us that he proposes to remit home £17,200,000 and at a loss of only £1,711,333. It is incredible that the British people should need to be so misled in order to understand (?) Indian accounts. The papers at home, and speakers and writers in and out of Parliament, have been bemoaning the loss to India, from the depreciation of silver, of three millions sterling, and M. Cernuschi named this sum as India's yearly loss, in the discussion at the late Conference in Paris ; whereas the loss is only one and three-quarters millions. The inference is, that the British people are so stupid that if the Indian accounts were given in rupees they could not understand them ; and by putting them into the sterling at a conventional rate of exchange they do "understand" them, only they understand grossly incorrect accounts. In the last Financial Statement, Major Baring has done what he could, while following the old system, to correct the erroneous views the Statement would otherwise give, by frequently giving the "true sterling." But why give false sterling to begin with ? Surely any one taking an intelligent interest in Indian accounts would be willing to give the time necessary to understand accounts in rupees. If not, is it worth while to give him accounts which are grossly inaccurate and misleading ? It is a course that would not be allowed for a moment in a school of boys ; is it possible that it can be necessary in the case of intelligent men ? We think it is quite time that the Indian accounts should be given in rupees, in which currency they may be given with accuracy. To continue longer to render accounts entirely inaccurate, on the sole ground that people at home do not readily comprehend rupee accounts, is an insult to England and an injury to India.

FROM the *Daily Telegraph's* reiterated announcement after an interval of ten days that the Governorship of Madras has been offered to the Earl of Camperdown, and, moreover, that the post has been accepted by that nobleman, it would seem that the sister Presidency has escaped, for the present at all events, reduction to a Lieutenant-Governorship, and the fond hope of the *Indian Mirror* to see Madras and Bombay humbled to the exaltation of Bengal is not to be realised. It would perhaps be wise to await confirmation of the appointment before accepting it as correct ; but we do not think it likely that the *Telegraph* has been twice misled. Judging from Lord Camperdown's character in the days when our correspondent "X. X." knew him at Balliol, and from his distinguished course at the University, the Madrassees will have cause to congratulate themselves if the announcement of the London paper proves correct, and Lord Camperdown has accepted their Governorship.

ASSAB, the place from which the exploring party of whose sad fate Reuter has informed us set out, is situated on the west coast of the Red Sea, on the Bay of Assab, nearly opposite but a little to the north of Perim. A strip of land on the shores of the bay was first purchased by Signor Rubattino (of the Rubattino Steam-ship Company) about 1870 from the Sultan of the district, the purchase being advised by Professor Sapeto, who, having spent several years in Africa (a portion of the time as a missionary in Abyssinia), was well acquainted with the neighbourhood and the advantages of the position. Some slight attempt was then made at establishing a settlement, but this was abandoned by order of the Italian Government in deference to representations from Egypt. A good deal of discussion followed as to whether this district was Egyptian territory, the result of which was held to establish that the place was independent.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KING OF BURMAH AND THE MANIPUR STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

In view, probably, of the recent warlike demonstrations made by the King of Burmah against the Manipur State, the Government of India has sanctioned the formation of a regular Manipuri regiment under British officers, but paid by the durbar. The regiment is to be 800 strong, and only 200 men at a time will be kept under arms. The Political Agent will be *ex-officio* Commandant. With this regiment properly constituted, with a battery of mountain guns given to him by the British Government, and with the old Kuki and Manipuri militia, the Maharaja will soon be in a position to resist all but an organised attack by the Burmese.

THE GARRISON IN THE NAGA HILLS.

It is reported that the garrison in the Naga Hills has now been provisioned to the 15th October, and that the transport corps is to be removed to Golaghat for the rainy season, leaving the force at Kohima practically shut off from the plains during the monsoons. This step has been taken in consequence of the enormous loss in men and transport animals incurred in trying to keep open the communication with Golaghat during last year's rains, but the isolated position of the troops in the Naga Hills, and the fact that provisions pushed up are stored in a thatched building which may be fired at any time, makes apparent the necessity of communication with Kohima through out the year.

HYAT KHAN.

The decision of the Government in Hyat Khan's case is said to have caused much uneasiness among the respectable Mahomedan community, who argue that the option given to the accused to stand a public trial is a mere formality, they believe, from the form in which the decision of the private court was announced that Government have already adjudged him, and that the subsequent public trial is necessarily prejudiced.

WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT.

Recently a provincial Postmaster in Bengal was dismissed and his clerk imprisoned for five years for a fancied defalcation of Rs. 200. On examination of the accounts it appears the deficiency referred to did not really exist.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The House of Commons has resumed the discussion of the Irish Land Bill in Committee, and will continue the same day by day. Mr. Gladstone said last night that the Government will not hesitate to make whatever proposals are necessary to expedite the Bill.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph in this morning's issue, stating definitively that Lord Camperdown has been offered, and has accepted, the Governorship of Madras.

DEFEAT OF ALGERIAN INSURGENTS.

ALGIERS, JUNE 13.

The French troops have defeated a body of Algerian insurgents, killing fifty of them.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has consented to receive a deputation of Transvaal loyalists, who claim compensation on account of the withdrawal of British rule.

THE ATTACK ON ITALIAN EXPLORERS.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

Later accounts respecting the attack on Italians state that among the killed was Signor Giulietti, Secretary to the Italian Commission. The attack was made at night, twelve days' march from Assab, either with the object of plunder, or in retaliation for the seizure of a Sheik by the exploring party owing to a dispute about camels.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Mars, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Monday, the 13th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Vorwaerts, which sailed from Bombay on the 5th inst., left Aden for Trieste on the 13th.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¾
4½ do. do.	91¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
5 do. French Rente	119½
Bar Silver	51⅛

Arrivals.—Lezzie English, Winton, and Corinth. Departures.—Clan Gordon and Riga.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	80·6 Farht.
„ 10 a.m.	83·8
„ 2 p.m.	84·6
„ 4 p.m.	86·1

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 13, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	82·3

MONDAY next, the 20th instant, being the anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 12 o'clock noon.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will hold a levée at the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m.

AN extraordinary claim for some lakhs of rupees made by the descendants of one Coja Cazar de Gregorio, an Armenian, against the Secretary of State, which has been the subject of a costly litigation in the Bombay High Court from the year 1862 until now, collapsed yesterday, when judgment was given in the matter by Sir Charles Sargent and Mr Justice Melvill. Coja Cazar de Gregorio was an Armenian merchant reputed to be a millionaire and domiciled in Bengal, who died at sea in 1774 on his way to Bussora. Various claims were made to his estate, which occupied in the session of the courts down to 1815, after which no further steps were taken by the parties interested until 1862, when the question was again brought before Sir Mathew Sausse, Chief Justice. In June, 1863, an order was passed by the Bombay High Court that three-fifths of the balance of the estate (which then amounted to Rs. 2,29,155) should be paid to the Turkish Ambassador in London for distribution among the next of kin; and the other portion of the balance remained in the hands of the Accountant-General at Bombay. In 1868 a fresh set of claimants appeared, whose petition was dismissed by Sir Charles Sargent in June, 1874. In 1873, an entirely new claim was put forward by persons who alleged that there never was such a person as Coja Cazar de Gregorio; that the name was assumed by their uncle whose real name was Kivork Skinderoglou; that he was a native of Angora in Asia Minor; that he travelled to Persia, where, during the persecutions under Nadir Shah he embraced the Mahomedan faith; that he was subsequently reconverted by the monks of the monastery of St. Lazar, near Ispahan; and that in memory of his conversion, he adopted the name of Hajee Lazar Gregorio, which was afterwards corrupted in India into Coja Cazar de Gregorio. This petition was heard before Sir Charles Sargent in September and October, 1873, but before judgment could be given an adjournment was applied for and granted, on the ground that new and important evidence would shortly be found at Calcutta. No such evidence was found, and Sir Charles Sargent dismissed the petition in June, 1874. In October, 1877, a fresh petition was presented, in which the petitioners alleged that fresh evidence had been discovered at Constantinople of the very highest importance. That evidence was taken under commission at Constantinople; and it was this claim which their Lordships disposed of yesterday. The learned Judges were of opinion that the story last told by the petitioners was never heard of until sixty years after the death of the intestate, and that it was, on the face of it, in the highest degree improbable. Their Lordships remarked that not only had they failed to discover in the letters produced for the petitioners any internal evidence of their genuineness, but that, on the contrary, their contents appeared to afford additional grounds for discrediting the petitioners' case. The petition was dismissed, with costs.

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon there was a long discussion on the subject of the Cammateepoora drainage. The Chairman (Dr. Blaney) proposed the following resolution: "That with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 1902, dated 31st October, 1879, the Town Council be requested to submit, for the approval and sanction of the Corporation, with as little delay as possible, the revised plans and estimates for completing the improvement in the Cammateepoora sewerage system, providing for the expenditure of these works from the unexpended balance of the drainage loan; the works to be regarded as experimental." The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded the proposition. The Chairman, in moving the resolution, urged the necessity of the works being carried out immediately, and reminded the Corporation that the death rate in Cammateepoora was 50 per 1,000. Mr. Gostling proposed an amendment to the effect that the Corporation re-affirm their resolution for the October, 1879, with such improvements in the scheme then put forward as the Municipal Engineers could devise, but that the drains be used for sullage only, that no night-soil be allowed to enter them; also that the Town Council be requested to have prepared for submission to the Corporation a scheme with the necessary estimates. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy seconded the amendment. After some remarks by the Hon. Rao Saheb, Dr. Cook, and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee the amendment was put and lost, the proposer and seconder only voting for it. The original proposition was therefore carried. The Corporation then adjourned to Saturday.

THE only business not of a routine character transacted at the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon was the sanctioning, under the provisions of section 247 of the Municipal Acts, to the opening of a tomb on land heretofore forming the compound or enclosure of Eden Hall, Mount Road, Mazagon, and the burial therein of the remains of his late Highness Aga Khan Mahomed Hussan Hooseinee. Mr. Banajee proposed, and Mr. Sayani seconded, a motion to the effect that sanction be given. The proposition was carried unanimously.

AMONG the latest arrivals in Simla are Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., Commandant of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Mr. Melvill, the Resident at Baroda.

IT is Simla gossip that gives Mr. Grant, the Home Secretary, the officiating appointment of Foreign Secretary, when Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., goes on leave in August. The *Pioneer* states that nothing has, so far, been settled.

MIR AFZAL KHAN is reported to have refused Ayoub Khan's request to join him at Herat. Mir Afzal Khan was once the Governor of Kandahar.

THE 2-22nd Foot will, it is stated, move to Peshawur under the next Relief.

RAJPUTANA rejoiced at the news that Sir Alfred Lyall had been made a Knight Commander of the Bath. The Rajah of one of the States celebrated the occasion by a grand entertainment, with *nautches* and fireworks.

ANOTHER officer who accompanied the Waziri expedition has been attacked with dysentery since his return to India—Captain F. P. Roupell, 70th Foot, late Assistant Adjutant-General to General Kenny, Cowry's Column, who was laid up at Murree while on his way to take up the duties of the 4th Circle of Musketry at Abbottabad.

THE Executive Council of the Governor-General are reported to have been engaged for several hours on Wednesday, discussing the Army Re-organization Scheme. The Allahabad paper understands that many important points have been settled. "It seems doubtful, after all, if the Staff Corps will be abolished; as the opposition of men like Sir Henry Norman and Sir Robert Montgomery, in the Home Council, would be almost sure to render such a step impossible, even if recommended by the Indian Government."

A CORRESPONDENT at Murree, writing on the 8th instant, says:—"His Highness the Maha Rao Raja, of Ulwar, on his return journey from Cashmere, arrived here this morning. It will be remembered that this young Chief started last year on a long and extensive tour in Bengal, the Island of Ceylon, and in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. This year he has been travelling in Northern India, and has already visited Cashmere; and after seeing Pindi, Lahore, and Amritsar, he intends going up to Simla. He is the first Rajput Chief who has travelled so much."

SURGEON-MAJOR WYNDOWE, M.D., Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of the Nizam's Medical School, Hyderabad, retires from the service, being succeeded by Surgeon-Major Hammont, M.D., from Indore. The *Pioneer* remarks that "the arrangement made to supply Dr. Wyndowe's place reflects credit on those who have advised it. At the same time, it will be long before the blank caused at Hyderabad by the present Residency Surgeon's retirement is filled. Professional skill and devoted attention to duty are qualities neither rare nor in any danger of growing so, among British medical officers. But with all this, Surgeon-Major Wyndowe is a man of mark alike in his profession, in the Madras Medical Department, and at Hyderabad. The Medical School there is an institution of first class importance. With its earlier history was associated a long spell of service on the part of Dr. Maclean—then of the Madras Army—now one of the best known of the Netley professors. The diplomas granted by it, both in Medicine and Surgery, are given only after searching examinations; and we are assured that, looking merely to this branch of his duties, the services rendered by the retiring Residency Surgeon are such as will not soon be forgotten.

THE Lahore paper states that there have been disturbances, though luckily not on an extensive scale, at Jellalabad, between the Mahomedans and the Hindus. The Governor, Abdul Rasul Khan, having shown undue partiality to his co-religionists, has been removed by the Ameer.

THE Raja of Faridkot has applied to have constructed, and offered to pay the cost of, a water course some six or seven miles in length from one of the main distributaries of the Sirhind canal, for the purpose of giving a good and plentiful supply of water to his capital. Faridkot in the dry season suffers much from drought, and the want of a regular means of irrigation, such as the present scheme will afford, has long been felt there.

NOT only has Ayoub Khan been in communication with some of the leading Sirdars in Abdul Rahman's part of the country, but he has, the *Civil and Military Gazette* has good reason to believe, succeeded in obtaining their support. "The Ameer has an encouraging example before him of what activity and perseverance can do. Already several important defections have taken place. An influential Sirdar, Abdulla Khan, has been promised an important post by Ayoub; this perhaps explains why Abdulla's property was recently confiscated by Sirdar Ahmad Khan, the present Governor of Kabul. Sirdars Bahadur Khan and Akhtar Khan, both of Maidan, have been suspected of disloyalty, and heavily fined in consequence—imprisoned, according to one account. Some maliks of Pughman have shown signs of disaffection, and one of them is reported to have been killed at Kabul by one of the Ameer's retainers. Two other men of note, Daood Khan, and Sadu Khan, have openly deserted, and apparently gone away westwards."

DR. LEITNER appears to have forfeited the esteem of the native community of Lahore by the publication of an article in the English supplement of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, strongly denouncing the conduct of Mahomed Hayat Khan. The *Rahbari-i-Hind* publishes a letter in its correspondence columns from a member of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, in which the members of that body are advised to demand the resignation of Dr. Leitner as president and member of that society. The writer then expresses his surprise that the Anjuman-i-Punjab published in Urdu should advocate the cause of Mahomed Hayat Khan and the English supplement of the same paper should attack him. The letter concludes by advising the members of the Anjuman "to emphatically declare that the article in question does not represent the opinion of the Anjuman, but of some scheming individual whose object it is to bring the natives into discredit." The *Koh-i-Noor* also publishes a long leading article reviewing the past career of Dr. Leitner in anything but complimentary terms.

THERE have been some rumours floating about as to attacks upon the coolies engaged on the Peshawar section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, which the *Pioneer* pronounces to be groundless. The Nowshera bazaar is a hot-bed of such rumours, which generally have but little foundation in fact. It is true that 50 Aka Khels are said to be roaming about in the Peshawar district, and the various police posts have been warned, but a similar alarm, a month ago, came to nothing. The Aka Khels are a section of the Afridis, living to the south of the Bara River; they are notorious robbers."

LORD CARNARVON has given notice of a question which is doubtless one that has been present to many minds since the recent issue of the revised version of the New Testament. He was to ask the Lord Chancellor whether the words of the revised version can legally be ready in our churches.

A PRIVATE letter from one of the delegates at the Monetary Conference in Paris does not afford much hope of a practical issue of the inquiry. It appears that the divergence of opinion amongst the delegates does not foreshadow a conclusion that might carry the authority of anything approaching unanimity.

IT is, we *(Daily News)* understand, the view of an eminent authority that the approaching Conference on the Commercial Treaty with France is not likely to result in an arrangement popular in either country. The present French Ministry have more enlightened views on the matter of Protection than appears by some of their acts. But they dare not go very far in the direction of Free Trade, and if any agreement be arrived at it is probable that it will create an outcry in France because it compromises with Free Trade, and will be received with feelings of disappointment in England because it will with difficulty be distinguished from Protection.

AN alleged outrage upon the British flag is reported from Tunis. The consular agent at Sfax reports that on the 19th inst. a schooner, flying the British colours, bound for Sfax, was brought to between Sfax and Gelda in consequence of bad weather. The French gunboat Leopard appeared and sent a boat alongside the schooner, which was boarded by the French officers without permission being asked. They searched the cabins, saying that they did so in order to ascertain whether there was any gunpowder on board, but finding none they insisted on searching the holds, but the captain protested, as the holds were full of cargo. The French officer would not give him permission for the schooner to proceed unless she was searched throughout. Eventually the captain was obliged to give a guarantee on behalf of the ship and of himself personally that there was no gunpowder on board, and the gunboat then accompanied the schooner to Sfax. The cargo of the schooner was discharged in the port in the presence of the British authorities, and no gunpowder was found on board. An official investigation is, it is stated, being made into the affair.

Mr. F. W. CHESSON, in a communication to the *Daily News*, encloses a letter from a gentleman who accompained the sons of the Prince of Wales on their recent visit to Cetewayo. In his account of the visit this gentleman writes:—"With the two young princes he was more direct. After the usual formal courtesies and change of photographs, the two boys rose and expressed a wish to see Cetewayo's wives. 'Stay, my children,' said the ex-King, with a dignified wave of the hand, 'I have a word to say. Do you see that picture?' pointing to a print of the Queen. I think much when I look on that. You are the grandsons of that lady. I wish you to give her a message from me. I have been long down here; no one has yet told me what wrong I have committed, nor given me an opportunity of answering for my conduct. I do not know that I ever committed any wrong against the English. Yet they have taken me prisoner, and keep me here, and give no reasons. Tell your grandmother this, and say that when this war is over (the war in the Transvaal), I would ask her to let me visit England.'"

FAMILY GROUPS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to reply to a query put by 'A Government Servant,' which appeared in your paper some days ago, regarding family groups in Government offices, that the Resolution referred to by him, though evidently still in force, has been acted on with undue leniency by heads of departments, and hence family groups and caste cliques largely predominate in many Government offices in the mofussil. I have personally watched since some years this state of things in a particular office, in which two brothers, in receipt of Rs. 125 and Rs. 125, respectively, have been exercising their influence by way of securing employment for their relatives, who can be counted by half-a-dozen at the present time; and now that movements seem to be on foot in these three obnoxious family groups, I would embrace the opportunity to say that unless a strict investigation is entered into to cause members of such groups to shift their position, and stringent orders issued to prevent a recurrence of the same error in making appointments, the officers concerned cannot congratulate themselves on having arrived at any good in this matter. Why should there not be a mixture of castes in all Government officers, and specially in an office where Government treasures is deposited?

Bombay, June 13. ALPHA.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran, Captain A. C. Loggin, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Sullivan and Mr. J. Patterson.
For Brindisi—Col. Edwardes and Lieut. St. Clair.
For Aden—Mr. J. B. Berry.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ship Cypromene in the Prince's Dock to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In cts.	In cts.	In cts.	In cts.
Previously regtd.	9 8	7 5	6 13	6 72
13 Monday	0 7	.. ..	.. ..	0 0
14 Tuesday	.. ..	0 7	0 5	0 0
Total....	9 15	7 12	6 18	6 72

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 5 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13TH JUNE 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected & reg. Fah.	29·716
Temperature of the Air	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 10 a.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	238
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	8·75
„ „ year	71·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0·02

From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(14th June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Ther. in shade at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·633	89·0	W	17	0·00
Surat	·710	90·0	W	13	0·00
Bombay	·903	83·8	W N W	13	0·09
Ratnagiri	·853	82·8	W light.	..	0·20
Karwar	·890	75·6	W modt.	..	1·18
Mangalore	·910	81·4	calm.	3	1·30
Calicut	·913	78·6	calm.	4	1·20
Cochin	·918	80·0	N N W	1	0·66
Masulipatam.	·780	82·0	W	..	0·00
Madras	·629	90·5	W	7	0·04
Negapatam	·841	90·5	S W	7	0·21

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 10th June, 1881:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 3rd June 1881.		Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 10th June 1881.		Total.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Rawere	1	55	1	96	3	51
Nimbora	0	59	2	92	3	51
Bhadli	..	..	1	79	1	79
Sirsoli	..	..	1	67	1	67
Mahejl	1	62	1	61	3	23
Chalisgaon	2	83	1	14	3	97
Nandgaon	1	91	0	96	2	87
Manwad	1	62	1	11	2	73
Lasalgaon	1	49	1	67	2	16
Ghoti	1	49	2	71	4	20
Nargaon	1	48	3	15	4	63
Hodgi	..	..	0	77	0	77
Mohol	2	18	0	90	3	08
Madha	2	2	1	25	3	27
Barsi	1	40	2	13	3	53
Keim	0	92	3	18	4	10
Jeur	3	18	1	91	5	9
Nonalwari	0	38	0	53	0	91
Deksal	1	29	1	7	2	36
Dhond	5	58	3	63	9	21
Talegaon	1	80	1	18	2	98
Lanoli	1	4	6	41	7	45

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

DIAMONDS.
SAPPHIRES.
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EMERALDS.
RUBIES
PEARLS.

Importer of
Precious Stones.

Introducer of
Standard 18-Carat
Gold Jewellery
AND
English Keyless
Watches
(MACHINE MADE).

NOTE.—The business now conducted by MR. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE following, among other short causes, were heard by his Lordship:—

ABBA HAJEE FAKEERA MAHOMED VS. SEEDICK SUCCOOR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. A. F. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear. The plaintiff was the agent in Bombay of the defendants, who were carrying on trade upcountry in the name of Seedick Succoor and Co. Plaintiff was sending them the goods they ordered from time to time. On the 3rd January, 1880, he made up his accounts, and found that Rs. 3,458-10-9 was the balance due to him from the defendants. A decree was accordingly passed for the amount with interest.

JOSEPH F. ALDRIDGE VS. HEERALAL JAMNADAS.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Wagle for the defendant. In this case, a consent decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,400, to be paid within a fortnight.

JOSEPH F. ALDRIDGE VS. M. BRESLAUER.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 24,300-1-6, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 1st July, 1880. The defendant, who aamitted the claim, said he had filed a schedule in the Insolvent Court. His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed, with stay of execution till this day week.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

CHARLES PALMER AND OTHERS VS. DADABHOY JAMSHEDJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 3,809-3-4 for goods supplied to the defendants, who are trading in Surat. His Lordship gave a decree for the full sum claimed with interest.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

THE GREAT ARMENIAN CLAIMANT'S CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF COJA CAZAR DE GREGORIO.

THIS was a petition against the Secretary of State by Adrienne Skinderoglou and other children of Jacob and Joseph Skinderoglou, by their constituted attorney, Giovanni di Giovanni Martinolich submitting that they are entitled to the whole of the estate and effects of the intestate Coja Cazar de Gregorio; that none of the persons to whom payments have been made had any claim thereto; and that such payments in no way bind the petitioners or affect their right to the whole of the moneys forming part of the estate, together with all accumulations. They therefore prayed by the present petition that a decree may be passed to divide the estate amongst them in the proportion of one-half among the children of Jacob Skinderoglou and one-half among the children of Joseph Skinderoglou; that out of the moneys in the hands of the Accountant-General the petitioners may be paid the costs of the petition and the proceedings connected with it; that the sum of Rs. 1,33,392, with interest thereon from 1st August, 1863, may be decreed to be repaid by the Secretary of State to the Accountant-General, to the credit of the estate; and that the moneys of the estate with the accumulations, after payment of costs, may be paid by the Accountant-General to the petitioners. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the petitioners; and the Advocate-General, with Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the Secretary of State.

The case was heard for several days before their Lordships in March and April last, when judgment was reserved.

Mr. Justice Melvill, in giving the judgment of the Court to-day, said that the nature of the previous litigation which had taken place in regard to the estate of Coja Cazar de Gregorio had been so fully described in the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent, dated 8th June, 1874, and in Sir Mathew Sausse's previous judgment of the 11th August, 1862, that their Lordships thought they need not now do more than refer to it very briefly. Coja Cazar de Gregorio was an Armenian merchant, domiciled in Bengal, who died at sea in 1774 on his way to Bussora. Various claims were made to his estate which occupied the attention of the Court down to 1815, after which no further steps were taken by any of the parties interested until 1862, when the question was again brought before Sir Mathew Sausse, Chief Justice. In June 1863, an order was made by the High Court—the counsel for Government not objecting—that three-fifths of the balance of the estate (which then amounted to Rs. 2,29,155) should be paid to the Turkish Ambassador in London for distribution among the next of kin. The other two-fifths of the balance remained in the hands of the Accountant-General, and in 1868 a fresh set of claimants appeared whose petition was dismissed by the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent dated 8th June, 1874. It was to be observed that all the claims made down to the year 1868 proceeded upon a common basis. They all assumed that the real name of the intestate was Coja Cazar, that he was the son of Gregory, that he was a native of Shorot in Persia, and that the next of kin at the time of his death was the first cousin Migherditch. The claimants differed as to the course of inheritance on the death of Migherditch; but in regard to the above particulars they were perfectly agreed; and their allegations in regard to these particulars were accepted and acted upon by the Courts for nearly 100 years. In 1873 an entirely new claim was put forward, and it was this claim with which their Lordships had now to deal. According to the new claimants, there never was such a person as Coja Cazar de Gregorio properly so called. This name was assumed by their uncle, but his real name was Kivork Skinderoglou, and he was a native, not of Persia, but of Angora, in Asia Minor. Being of a roving disposition, he left his home at an early age and went to Persia, where, during the persecution under Nadir Shah, he embraced the Mahomedan faith. Subsequently he was reconverted by the monks of the monastery of St. Lazar, near Ispahan, and in memory of his conversion, he took the name of Hajee (or the pilgrim) Lazar Gregorio, which was afterwards corrupted in India into Coja Cazar de Gregorio. The present petitioners claimed as sons and daughters of Jacob and Joseph, two brothers of Kivork Skinderoglou, who died in 1835 and 1862, respectively. Their petition was presented on the 7th March, 1873, by one of their number, Polycarp Skinderoglou, who held a power of attorney on behalf of all his fellow-claimants. It was heard by Sir Charles Sargent between the 29th September and the 6th October, 1873; but before judgment could be given, Polycarp presented a petition asking Sir Charles Sargent to delay his decision on the ground that he had reason to believe that new and important evidence would shortly be found at Calcutta. Unfortunately for Polycarp, this petition was granted. He proceeded to prosecute his search for evidence, not only in Calcutta, but in Madras; and on the 6th February, 1874, he was convicted in the High Court of Madras of introducing forged documents into the records of that Court, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. On the 8th June, 1874, Sir Charles Sargent disposed of the original petition, which was dismissed for want of evidence. On the 9th October, 1877, Polycarp and one Giovanni Martinolich (who, after Polycarp's imprisonment, had been appointed attorney of the other petitioners) presented an application to this Court, in which they alleged that fresh evidence had been discovered at Constantinople of the very highest importance, and prayed that a commission might, if necessary, be issued to Constantinople, and that their claim might be reconsidered by the light of the fresh evidence so obtained. In compliance with this petition, a commission was issued to the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople. This commission had been returned fully executed; together with a great mass of evidence put in by the petitioners and also by the Secretary of State. The important part of this evidence were the documents which were referred to in the petition as having been recently discovered in the convent of the Armenian Congregation at Constantinople. It was admitted on both sides that the case of the petitioners must stand or fall according as these documents were pronounced genuine or the reverse. It was impossible, the Court thought, to approach the consideration of these documents without feeling that there were very strong *a priori* grounds for doubting their authenticity. The contents of the letters harmonized well with the story told by the petitioners, and in fact supported that story in all its main particulars. If, therefore, the story itself be highly improbable, the letters produced in support of it must, in their Lordships' opinion, come in for their share of suspicion. What, then, were the probabilities as regarded the truth of the story? Though there was much argument on the subject, it was not necessary to lay much stress on the unsatisfactory explanation given by the petitioners of the assumption by Kivork Skinderoglou of the name of Coja Cazar de Gregorio. The conjecture that the word Hajee was corrupted in India into Coja was, on the face of it, absurd. There could be no doubt that the word Coja (Persian Khwaja) was a mere term of respect implying a person of distinction or a merchant. Cazar or Gazar is no doubt the Armenian form of Lazar or Lazarus, a common name among the Armenians; and so far the petitioners had some little basis for their conjecture. On the other hand, they offered no explanation of the assumption by their uncle of the name of de Gregorio. This was, however, a minor particular on which it was not necessary to insist very strongly. The really great, and apparently insuperable, difficulty in the way of Kivork Skinderoglou with Coja Cazar de Gregorio was a difficulty of dates. It would be almost impossible to believe that two brothers could be born at such a long interval as that between 1734 and 1776; they certainly could not have been born of the same mother. While the petitioners barely escaped shipwreck upon this rock, they did so only by sailing straight into the vortex of another dilemma. If Kivork was born in 1742 and Nadir Shah died in 1747, then we were required to believe that the important events in Kivork's life, of his leaving his home in Armenia, travelling to Persia, and turning Mahomedan, all took place before he was five years old! The next question which one naturally impelled to ask was how did this extraordinary story first come to light? How did the nephews and nieces of the man first become aware that their long lost uncle had gone through so many vicissitudes, and that he was none other than the wealthy millionaire of Bengal, Coja Cazar de Gregorio? Previously to the discovery of the evidence now produced, the petitioners did not pretend to have anything more to rely upon than a family and local tradition. The statements contained in the document signed by the two "venerable personages of Angora," in regard to the events of Kivork Skinderoglou's life, appeared to their Lordships to be the purest fiction. The claims upon the estate remaining thus to sleep between 1815 and 1862, and it was quite certain that the Bombay Government had never heard of George Skinderoglou of Angora, and that it never advertised that any such personage had left his native land or his property behind him, and the Catholic Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople to communicate the news to his parents. In whatever way the tradition might have originated, it was not from the Bombay Government that the relatives of Kivork Skinderoglou obtained their information. After going through the evidence on the point, his Lordship remarked that the result was that it remained a complete mystery how the petitioners ever became acquainted with the curious story of the uncle's life. For the manner in which the letters relied upon were discovered, the petitioners referred the Court to a statement made by a Mr. De Castro, their legal adviser in Constantinople. After going through the account given of this discovery, the Court remarked that, assuming that the documents were found as alleged, the question next arose whether their discovery in the archives afforded any strong guarantee of their authenticity. The question of the genuineness or falsity of the letters was a question upon which it was impossible to enter without a strong prejudice against them, arising out of all the circumstances of the case. Their Lordships were thus of opinion that the story told by the petitioners was never heard of until sixty years after the death of the intestate, during all which period an entirely different story had been current, and had been established to the satisfaction of the Courts; and that the former was, on the face of it, in the highest degree improbable. It was not explained how the petitioners be ame acquainted with it. When their claim was first brought before the Courts, there was no evidence to support it; and one of them endeavoured to introduce forged documents into the records of the Madras High Court. As soon as the claim was dismissed, the legal adviser of the petitioners in Constantinople set to work to discover new evidence; and within three months there were found, in the records of a monastery at Constantinople, letters which, if they were genuine and admissible, identified Kivork Skinderoglou with Coja Cazar de Gregorio. These letters were discovered, not in consequence of any information received, but upon a search said to have been dictated by the wildest and most improbable speculation. It was little short of a miracle that all the details of the life of this individual should be found chronicled in letters from missionaries and others preserved in the archives of a monastery at Constantinople. It was impossible that their Lordships should accept as genuine letters produced under such extraordinary circumstances, unless they found in the letters themselves such internal evidence of their authenticity as would establish their genuineness beyond all reasonable doubt. In the first place it was very doubtful whether they were legally admissible in evidence at all. After considering at some length the said letters as well as the other series of letters produced on behalf of the Secretary of State, their Lordships remarked that not only had they failed to discover in the letters produced for the petitioners any internal evidence of their genuineness, but that, on the contrary, their contents appeared to afford additional grounds for discrediting the petitioners' case. For these reasons, the Court dismissed the petition with costs; the Secretary of State to have his costs (if not otherwise recoverable) as between solicitor and client, out of the fund in the hands of the Accountant-General.

THE JAMNAGAR POST OFFICE FRAUD CASE.

THE following is the evidence of one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, which explains the circumstances of the case:—

The next witness called was Raghoo Ramjee, who, examined by the Public Prosecutor, said:—I have been employed in the Post Office four years. Dadabhai (accused No. 1) entered the Post Office at Jamnagar about 2½ years ago. Accused No. 1 and No. 2 are great friends. The friendship commenced in the month of Vaisakh before the last, *i.e.*, about twelve months ago. They had money dealings. In October 1880, No. 1 borrowed Rs. 700 from No. 2. I know No. 1 to my one knowledge. I myself fetched the money. He repaid Rs. 400 after a month or two, but borrowed Rs. 300 more. Dadabhai's mother died and Mr. Chandoolal had come to Navanagar. I brought the money. After Mr. Chandoolal had left, all the Rs. 700 were repaid by No. 1 to No. 2. I took the money to No. 2; that was about 6 or 7 days after Chandoolal's departure. Rs. 400 in cash and Rs. 300 in notes of the value of R

a capital sum." A short time after the receipt of that letter Sir Frederick Roberts left for Natal, having first signified to me his grateful acceptance of the honour proposed to be conferred upon him, and his wish that the pension should be commuted for a capital sum. Some delay took place in the final settlement of the matter owing to my being informed of that which I did not know before—namely, that owing to the provisions of an Act of Parliament it was not possible for the Secretary of State for Sir Frederick Roberts to draw the pension of £1,000 each whilst holding the office of Commander-in-Chief in India or in Madras. Finally, the offer made and accepted by the officers in question was the pension of £1,000 a year when they could legally receive it, or, as an alternative, a sum of £12,500, which was, in both cases, in excess of the actuarial value of the pension. I think that this shows there is no foundation whatever for the statement that I ever assured Sir Frederick Roberts that he would receive a sum of £20,000, or any other sum than which has been conferred upon him. (Ministerial cheers.) And now, having made this statement, I think I am entitled to ask the noble lord upon what grounds, other than those contained in the calumnious—(loud Ministerial cheers)—the calumnious, lying gossip which appears in certain newspapers published in this metropolis—(renewed cheers)—he has founded the question put to me containing imputations which, as I consider, are so injurious. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I would also ask the noble lord whether before putting this question he has taken the trouble to satisfy himself by those means open to him?

Lord R. Churchill—What means?

The Marquis of Hartington—By communication with Sir F. Roberts or otherwise—(cheers)—to ascertain whether there was the slightest foundation for the question he has put. (Loud cheers.)

Lord R. Churchill—I put this question to the noble marquis on information which came to my knowledge. (Laughter.) I did not consult Sir F. Roberts, because, I regret to say, that I have not as yet had the honour of making the acquaintance of that illustrious officer. (Ironical cheers and laughter.)

The Marquis of Hartington—I wish to ask whether the noble lord declines to state whether he had any foundation for putting this question, except a paragraph appearing in a newspaper called *Vanity Fair*?

Lord R. Churchill—I am not in the habit, and I hope I shall never be in the habit, of putting questions to Ministers on statements appearing in *Vanity Fair*. (Oh.)

Sir H. D. Wolff—I wish to ask the noble marquis whether, having referred to actuarial calculations, he is prepared, according to the rules of the House, to put them on the table?

Mr. Alderman Fowler—I would also ask whether it was not the custom of the East India Company, in cases where pensions were given for distinguished services, to make them payable for two lives?

The Marquis of Hartington—No, sir; the precedents were carefully examined, and it was found that in no instance was the original grant for more than one life, although in several cases the grant had subsequently been continued to the successors. I have no actuarial calculations. The statement I made was founded on the information given me by the authorities at the India Office, and I have no doubt whatever as to its accuracy. (Cheers.)

Sir H. D. Wolff—The noble marquis said there were actuarial calculations made. (Oh.) I therefore ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether the noble lord, having referred to certain actuarial calculations, is not bound by the orders of the House to place them on the table?

The Marquis of Hartington—I said the sum of £12,500 was in both cases larger than the actuarial calculation as to the value.

Sir H. D. Wolff—There must be some report on which the noble lord acted. (Oh.) I ask you whether he is not bound to lay that report on the table?

The Speaker—I did not understand the noble lord to quote any official document. (Cheers.)

Mr. Onslow—As a private communication has been made to me on the subject, I beg to ask the noble marquis if he is aware whether his private secretary said anything to General Roberts in the terms of the question?

The Marquis of Hartington—It is absolutely impossible that anything of the sort could have taken place. The letter I have read was copied by my private secretary, who was perfectly aware of the intention of the Government, and he could have made no such communication. (Loud cheers.)

ATTACK ON THE MILITARY AND POLICE IN IRELAND.

On the property of Colonel Hare, near New Pallas, co. Limerick, on Saturday, there were five decrees for rent to be executed, and four evictions to be carried out. To do this 250 men of the 9th and 50th Regiments, under six officers, were brought from Lemerick, and 150 police, under two officers and two resident magistrates, attended. The expedition started at eight, and after some ground had been covered single fires were seen lit up on the hills, and the peasantry gathered in large numbers. The expedition reached a bridge, which was found to be entirely destroyed, the crown of the arch being dug through. The soldiers and police, however, got across one by one without oppsition, and a march was made to an old castle on one of the holdings. From this a shower of stones assailed the police. A sub-constable named Mernane had his skull fractured, two others were injured, and a soldier of the 9th was cut about the head. A shot was fired, and the resident magistrate stated the bullet struck a wall close to the agent. The police, with swords, batons, and rifles, beat back the crowd, but could do nothing against the castle, in which a number of men with scythes, forks, and other implements were gathered. The five farms against which the decrees of rent were obtained were visited in succession, but fruitlessly, as the sheriff could find nothing to seize. Then remained the question of eviction. The bailiff who had been out with the sheriff on Thursday and Friday had disappeared, and the police refused to point out the houses, so the whole expedition was a failure. While police and military were ranged in line awaiting developments, the crowd was gradually increasing, and cheering the police to come on. Three priests arrived on the scene, and effectually exerted themselves to secure order. But for their interference there would have been bloodshed. When the expedition faced away for home, they found another broken bridge before them, and while making the passage the crowd, who had broken away from the priests, opened fire with stones. Immediately the police were given the order to load Father O'Donnell sprang forward in front of the levelled rifles, and shouted out he would be responsible for order. Meantime a body of police rushed on a crowd of men and women in the rear, swords and batons were flourished, a reporter was roughly handled, and the police struck out excitedly right and left. This was the last collision, and the police then safely crossed the bridge. Half-an-hour later two Land League bands with banners and some thousands of people arrived on the town land from Tipperary, and being too late for the disturbances proceeded to celebrate the defeat of the landlord.

A correspondent telegraphed last night:—"The state of affairs in the Pallas district remains much the same. The sheriff is still unable to execute the writs of eviction. The military force, consisting of 100 picked men from the 9th Regiment and a similar number from the 57th Regiment, returned to their headquarters at rather an early hour this (Sunday) morning, without attacking, as any assault on the castle in which the occupiers of the land have fortified themselves could not but have resulted in most serious consequences. During the course of the day a council was held between the resident magistrate, the sheriff, military, and police officers, and it was resolved to invest the place and starve out the occupants. With this object a number of the soldiers and police will be found in a cordon around the castle, to prevent the besieged obtaining provisions. It is plain from what appears to-day that those in the old building are as determined as ever to hold out. They seem to be in the highest spirits, and amply supplied with creature comforts of all kinds. The people fraternise with the soldiers, and the holders of the castle and those outside loudly cheer them."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 23.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE FRENCH POLICY IN TUNIS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"At a moment when every man is asking his neighbour what Prince Bismarck thinks about Tunis an interesting article appears in the *Figaro* from the pen of M. Saint-Genest, who undertakes to answer a question so often repeated. The writer cannot guarantee the exact words employed, but he is fully prepared to affirm the authenticity of the opinions expressed, which amounts to much the same thing. One evening at a certain dinner the conversation turned upon Tunis. The French were mercilessly criticised, and dark allusions were made to the Machiavelism of the Prince, who was supposed to be biding his time. The Chancellor at last put in his word declaring that it was nothing of the kind. What he said he meant, and it was not his fault if statesmen did not believe him. When, for example, he saw Napoleon III. at Biarritz he was sincere in his offer of an alliance, but the Emperor did not understand him. After Sedan he held out a hand to Russia, and the same thing occurred. Hence the subsequent alliance with Austria who had now forgotten the past. A compliment having then been addressed to the Prince on his skill in creating a breach between Italy and France, he replied that he did not want these Powers to go to war. So long as France refrained from attacking Germany he had no desire to surround her with enemies. Indeed, his only object in that affair had been to see France looking in another direction than the Rhine. A conquered nation always thought of those who had beaten it until it beat some one else. Tunis thus supplied an excellent diversion, and the more so as the French could now see what the alliance of England and the gratitude of Italy were worth. Prince Bismarck protested that he was anxious to arrive at an understanding with France; but when France asked him for Alsace she asked for what he could not obtain from the Sovereign, the army, or the nation. He was not responsible for the Versailles protocol, which had in reality been imposed by the military party. At Versailles he was not free. The staff was intoxicated with victory. He could not let out what he would have done, but it could have been something else. For the last ten years the French had repeated that he was their enemy. It was true that he had sought alliances against them, but simply because they were always talking of revenge. Far from desiring to prolong hostilities, he was anxious to put an end to them, and the war in Tunis had presented an excellent opportunity. Not only would he let France take Tunis, but he would find her something else if she would only be sensible. Unluckily, there never was a Foreign Minister at Paris with whom he could converse. If he could only find the man, and if that man were himself sure of the morrow. . . . Such is the substance of the remarkable conversation guaranteed by M. Saint-Genest, who, although a bitter foe to Germany, says that he deems it his duty as a Frenchman to make it public."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequal[led]. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer [of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY METALS AND GOODS AT THE METAL MART, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, at 2 p.m., and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS, at the Metal Mart, Byculla, sundry metals and goods belonging to the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., consisting of rain-water pipes, paint, India-rubber hose and belting, weighing machines, crab winches, hardware of sorts, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—
1 case fresh preserved butter in 1 lb. tin.
1 bales grey shirtings.
15 bales grey dhotics.
On account of the concerned—
G S 1313-1350—11 bales S. W. D. water twist, No. 30,

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PAPERS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned:—
Ex "Austriana"
L and C—78 cases damaged post papers.
L and C—20 bales damaged printing papers.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINES AND SUNDRY MARINE STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—
One pair 60 H. P. Oscillating Engines for paddle wheel steamer.
Also sundry Marine stores consisting of 4 good Manilla hawsers, 10 inches, cast lead, lead pipe, old copper, old brass, zinc, old rope, old canvas, scrap-iron, leather hose, empty drums, tins, casks, cases, iron articles, steel wire hawsers, wire rigging, boats, ashes, empty bottles, &c., &c.
Purchasers to pay custom duty and clear the goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Parr.
The property is now on view.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private contract, at their sale rooms, Old High Court, Apollo Street, Bombay, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th instant,
The Bungalow and land around the same situate on the seashore at Kehim, Alibag, belonging to the estate of the late Captain John Dixon, known as the Rambooda Estate, together with the household furniture, &c., therein.
The bungalow is in excellent order and well furnished, and the land contains about 40,740 square yards, planted with cocoanut trees, and there is a good garden and extensive and convenient out-houses.
Also a large tract of paddy land situate at Kehim, belonging to the late Captain J Dixon, known as the Mushet Estate, of which the greater portion is under cultivation by old cultivators.
For particulars and further information apply to Mr. James Thorburn, Executor of the late Captain Dixon's estate, or to Mr. Macfarlane, Solicitor, Treacher's Buildings, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th June, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, handsome, gilt pier tables with pier glasses attached, 1, 2, and 4 light hanging argand lamps and 8 and 12 light hanging chandeliers by Nash, splendid large-size pier glasses in gilt frames, real China sugar and flower jars, China and Japanese flower vases, real bronze figures, English and China hall lanterns, rich table ornaments, handsome oilpaintings and engravings, rich brussels carpets, China garden seats, Madras cane matting, &c., the property of Daly Manockjee Limjee, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast, liquor and pickle frames, tea and coffee service, salvers, table and chamber candlesticks, table spoons and forks, table lamps, richly carved blackwood drawingroom, dining and pier, side, oval and oblong tables with marble tops, teapoys with marble tops, conversation and hall couches, drawing room, easy, folding, arm and without-arm chairs, black wood and brass bedsteads, folding screens, wash-hand and dressing tables, English-made rosewood chiffoniers with marble tops, lady's mahogany writing tables and almyra with toilet glass attached, dressing glasses, handsome gilt pier tables with marble tops and toilet glasses attached, very handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames with satin curtains, a sweet-toned solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, large-size telescopes, real China, sugar, and flower jars, China and Japanese flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, 15 day clock, and marble time pieces, a large size musical box with drum bell, clock and flute playing 12 airs, handsome oilpaintings and engravings, in gilt and maple frames, real bronze figures, an iron safe by Phillips with Chubb's lock, English and China hall lanterns, China garden seats and bathing tubs, a set of plated mounted double harness, &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF A STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Sattar, near the Carnac Bridge, by order of Khoja Khakoo Peerbhoy.
The Machinery and Engine of a Steam Flour Mill, nearly new and in working order.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Gowalia Tank Road, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of the late M. Emile Roquemartine, the same comprises rich fern pots, pictures, glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated table spoons and forks, best steel table cutlery, by Mappin, and handsome French-polished furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman, sideboard, screens, drawing-room, easy, low arm and bed-room chairs, teapoys, chiffoniers, towel stands, four poster bedstead, clothes press, leather trunks, and portmanteaus, 5 light hanging argand lamp, ebonywood stands with marble tops, table ornaments, bath and cook room furniture and utensils, books, wearing apparels, &c.
Property on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF PURE GIBRALTAR SHERRY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by public auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., a consignment of the superior Wine, comprising
About 20 doz. red seal.
" 21 " green seal.
" 20 " yellow seal.
In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
Sample bottles can be had of the undersigned at auction prices.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1881.

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THE undersigned beg to inform the public and their constituents that they have just received a large stock of water-proof SUITS, SHEETS, and GALOCHES, &c. An early inspection is solicited. Charges moderate.

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In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40	
In German Silver case with key	" 60	extra large & strong.
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In fine Silver case with key	" 60	
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These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	" 30
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It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

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Ground Sheets, made from the above, each... ...	24	0
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Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribbs	10	8
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In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns* Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

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Longeloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
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Collars attached, *four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

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All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit.	
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"THE TIMES" says "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable are mere moonshine."
THOMAS M. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."
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J. J. PEARSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country, (India) and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many month."

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CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!
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THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.
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THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

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ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.
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to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on	Gong		Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto	ditto	on Bell	Rs. 125 and 200
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AS ABOVE

PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, *&* 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in. diameter.

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In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each Clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front, and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

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The Clock, striking	Rs. 85, 90 and 98
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WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
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June 10th, 1881.

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FOR

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CLOCKS (striking)					TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ... 12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass				Rs. 70
" 240 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	" 130
" 175 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto		Bracket	" 60
" 225 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	" 85
" 325 ... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		" 190
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of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

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One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ... 125 225
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Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles 55 185

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(Not striking) a number of choice designs..... 40 75
Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

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	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand		
" Extra dry" .. .. ..Rs.	48	26
" Dry" .. .. .. "	48	..
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Do. Do. Citran .. .. "	20	..
Do. St. Estephe .. .. "	12	..
Brandy .. .. .. "	36	..

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The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.

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Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 26 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

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Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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Do. do. * do. (1 doz. pints.)	"	3 4

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